The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,343.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 32 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Ethiopia, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 28th September, at noon.

	Sept.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	28	Leave Galle	6
" Carwar	30	" Negumbo	7
	Oct.	" Pondicherry	8
" Mangalore	1	" Madras	11
" Cannanore	2	" Coconada	13
" Calicut	2	" Vizagapatam	14
" Beypore	3	" Bimlipatam	14
" Cochin	4	" Gopalpore	15
" Tuticorin	5	" False Point	16
" Colombo	5	Arrives Calcutta	17

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingee, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

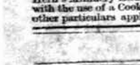
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship Euphrates, 442 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Monday, the 27th September at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COST.



THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every MONDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P M

Unjunwell,	Malvan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapoor,	Goa, Panjim,

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Cruzier to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
" Rutnagherry	Sunday.	" Beypore	Monday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla	"	" Tellicherry	Tuesday.
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Carwar	"	" Mangalore	Wednesday.
" Compta	"	" Coompta	Thursday.
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Carwar	"
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Goa	"
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingorla	Friday.
" Calicut	"	" Malwan	"
" Beypore	"	" Rutnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer Lord Clyde, Captain Hewett, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 25th September. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 18th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship ALTGAR, from Liverpool, Captain Harvey, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

KELLY & Co.,
Agents for Captain Harvey, Ship Altgar.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1869.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING with a respectable Family in the Fort. Good Situation. Address 291, Office of this Paper.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, a neat, comfortable, small BUNGALOW, No. 220, Lower Colaba. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to RAGOO SHAMJEE, Milliner, Meadow Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 8, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

NOTICES.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., at the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instructions adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

AND SOLD BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acido Sulphuratus)	12 as. "

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1868. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £35, 2nd class £24. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. E. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

6 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.		1 Rug with Straps,	
2 " Under Vests.		1 Maud.	
2 " Linen Collars,		1 Inverness Cape.	
2 " Fine Cotton Socks.		1 Hand Portmanteau.	
1 " Fine Merino Socks.		2 Overland Trunks.	
1 " Fine Merino Drawers.		1 Clothes Bag.	
2 " Coloured Handkerchiefs.		1 Travelling Hat,	
1 " White Cambric.		1 Courier Bag.	
1 Overland Suit.		1 Easy Chair.	
2 Sleeping Suits.		1 Umbrella.	
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.		1 Pair of Brushes.	
6 Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.	

RETURN FARES.—First Class Passengers embarking in India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be Published To-morrow Morning.

NEWSPAPER FILE MISSING.—A File of the "Bombay Gazette" for the half-year from January to June 1867, belonging to the "Bombay Gazette" Office, has been missing for several months. The person to whom the File was lent will oblige by returning it immediately.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th till the 29th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL, & Co.,
Bombay, 24th September, 1869. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the COMPANY, at the rate of Rupees (5) Five per Share, will be payable at the Company's Office, on the top of the Old Commissariat Buildings, corner of Parsee Bazar Street, on and after MONDAY, the 11th October, 1869. To enable Shareholders to participate in this distribution, they must lodge their Certificates of Shares at the Company's Office on or before Monday, the 4th October, 1869. Shareholders drawing dividends must appear in person, or by duly constituted Attorney.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Liquidators will be CLOSED from 1st October 1869 until further notice.

R. R. MODY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY,

Bombay, 23rd September, 1869.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, 1869, H. M.'s Steamer GOOLAHAR, burden in Tons of 210. This Vessel is teak built, coppered, and copper fastened, with Engines of 40-Horse Nominal Power, complete, as she stands on the day of Sale.

Terms of Sale—The Sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government. A deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid down at the time of sale, and good security given by the Purchasers for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Vessel resold at the risk and loss of the Purchaser.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 24th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship BURLINGTON, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at risk and expense of the consigned.

Captain FORBES will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

Wanted immediately Consignees for 6 BT 1/6 Casks Sulphuric and Nitric Acid, now lying on ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Bombay, 24th September, 1869. Agents Burlington.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matters of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an order dated the 23rd day of September, 1869, made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp, it was ordered that the abovenamed CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE be DISCHARGED under the provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India.—Dated this 24th day of September, 1869.

KEIR, PRESCOTT, & WINTER,
Attorneys for Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

FOR SALE, a small SCHOONER YACHT, 31 feet in length, is in good order, and was used last season by the Officers of the 23rd Fusiliers. Can be seen at the Apollo Bunder. For further particulars apply to Captain WINSTANLEY, or Mess. Sergeant, 23rd Fusiliers, Colaba.

FOR SALE, a Consignment of (C in a diamond) BRANDY, ex Ellen Bates, Rs. 30 per dozen.

A fresh batch of BASS' BEER, ex Balkamah, bottled by Cameron and Saunders:—

Quarts	Rs. 6 per dozen.
Imperial Pints	" 5 " "
Pints	" 4 " "

HOWARD BROTHERS.

Bombay, 24th September, 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW BOOKS.

Cooley's Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts, Processes, and Collateral information	Rs. 17 8
The Life of Jesus. By Ernest Renan	1 10
The Physical Journal, or Record of Observations made at Sea, large edn.	18 0
Sailing Directions for the Indian Ocean and China Sea	18 12
Ship Owners' and Ship Masters' Handy Book	2 4
Chief Engineers' Log Book	5 0
Commercial and Marine Dictionary and Dialogue in English, French, German, Italian, and four other languages	3 12
Seaman's Manual of Seamanship	5 8
Sailing Directions for the Bay of Bengal	4 8
Captain's Log Book	2 12
Cargo Book	2 8
Cassell's complete Atlas, containing 36 folio Maps, beautifully engraved and coloured.	40 0
New Universal Atlas, containing District Maps of all the United States and Kingdoms of the World.	40 0
Bombay High Court Reports,—Part 3, with Index.	3 0
Wholesome Fare; or, the Doctor and the Cook	3 10
Webster's Dictionary of Geography; a Universal Gazetteer, comprising upwards of twelve thousand distinct articles, illustrated with Maps and Engravings.	5 12
Evans' Fruit Trees of America	7 8
Weale's Electro Metallurgy (new edn.)	1 4
" Telegraphy	1 4
" Electricity	1 0
Oblique Arches with Spiral Courses. By Donaldson	2 4
Sketch of Thermodynamics. By Tait	3 12
The American House Carpenter. By Hatfield	10 8
Bourne's Handbook of the Steam Engine	6 12
Appleby's illustrated Handbook of Machinery and Iron-work	8 0
Baker on Long-span Railway Bridges	2 12
Price Book for Architects, Engineers, Contractors, &c.	3 0
Annual of Scientific Discovery. By Kneeland	4 12
Bakewell's Manual of Electricity	3 12
Clark on Railway Mensuration	4 8
Electric Telegraph. By Lardiner and Bright	2 4
Self-aid Cyclopædia, comprising General Drawing, Architectural, Mechanical, and Engineering Drawing, Ornamental Drawing and Design, &c.	8 0
Handbook of Sculpture, Ancient and Modern	5 12
Miss Braddon's Trail of the Serpent	1 4
" Lady Lisle	1 4
" Eleanor's Victory	1 4
" Aurora Floyd	1 4
" Captain of the Vulture	1 4
" Henry Dunbar	1 4
Little Florence	1 4
Valentine Vox, The Ventriloquist	1 4
Uncle Walter. By Mrs. Trollope	1 4
Uncle Silas. J. S. LeFanu	1 4
Tilbury Nogo, by Whyte Melville	1 4
New Charades for the Drawing Room	1 4
The Art of Public Speaking	0 12
Views of the Cathedral and Byculla Church, each	3 12

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 24th September, 1869.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY

ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,
17 and 18, Pig's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of Bishop upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—"My Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also,—Bishop's New Remedy for Sea-sickness. Should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea.

Agents for Western India.—TREACHER & Co.

NOTICES.

MR. JOHN H. WILLY, PIANIST AND TUNER.

LESSONS GIVEN on the Pianoforte, and Accompanyments played for Amateur Vocalists. Mr. WILLY has had great experience as an Accompanyist, having travelled for 8 years with the celebrated Distine Family, and was on a tour for 4 months with the renowned Thalberg party, consisting of Misses A. or M. Williams, Miss Bassano, Mr F Williams, Signors Ciabatti and Thalberg, Solo Pianist.

6 Clare Road, Byculla.

MR. JOHN H. WILLY, Professor of Music, begs respectfully to announce that he has engaged, at great expense, a party to come out direct from London. They will leave by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer of the 25th inst. Mr. WILLY has been advised that they are superior to those of his last engagement, and feels confident that he will give every satisfaction to the Public of Bombay. The Grant Road Theatre is being entirely renovated, a new ceiling will be placed, and the interior re-covered also a Coat of Arms placed over the front of the Stage; while the outside will be entirely cleaned, and railings will be placed along the front, and gateways erected. The parties coming have had the honour of performing before their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh and suite, by command.

6 Clare Road, Byculla.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. RAMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY in the Firm carried on at Bombay under the name and style of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, and at Hangkong, Canton, Macao, and Shanghai, in China, under the name and style of Ramoobhoy Habibbhoy, was on the 12th day of August last CEASED and DETERMINED. IBRAHIMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and of the UNION BANK of BOMBAY (Limited.)

We hereby give notice, that an APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the Sitting Judge, in Chambers, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of September, instant, for an order that Sorabjee Framjee, the continuing Liquidator of the Union Bank of Bombay (Limited), be appointed Sole Liquidator of the said Bank, with all the powers heretofore given to the Liquidators heretofore appointed.—Dated this 16th day of September, 1869.

C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES,
Attorneys for the Liquidator of the said Bank.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS a HOUSE, situated in the "Chowburja," within the Cantonment of Asseergurh, said to have belonged to a Mr. SWIRE, is unoccupied, and has no ostensible owner; and whereas no agent has been appointed on account of the same, as required by Section 6 Chapter III. of the Rules framed under Section 17 Act XXII of 1864. Notice is hereby given, that UNLESS CLAIMED within one month, the said Building will be TAKEN POSSESSION OF by the Cantonment Committee.

W. H. ROSS,
A. C. Magistrate, and Secretary to Cantonment Committee, Asseergurh.

Asseergurh, 24th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE COTTON and Mr. RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM have been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm from the 1st day of July, 1869, and the business hitherto conducted under the style or firm of James Greaves & Co. will, on and after this date, be carried on under the style or firm of GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

JAMES GREAVES & Co.

Broach, 15th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have made arrangements to REPRESENT the following FIRMS in India, viz.:—

Messrs. Platt Brothers & Co. (Ltd.), Machinists, Oldham.
Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves, & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton.
Messrs. Daniel Adamson & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton Moor, near Manchester.

And are now prepared to execute orders for every description of Cotton Machinery, Engines, Boilers, and Mill Stores.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Broach, 15th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—A FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of Rupees Twenty-nine per share, will be payable to the Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 27th September, instant, on application to the undersigned, at the offices of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Share Certificates must be produced at the time of application.

A. E. ASHLEY, Liquidator.
Western Insurance Company.

Bombay, 29th September, 1869.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (Limited).

धी बॉमबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कोरपोरेशन लीमिटेड.

धी बॉबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कोरपोरेशन लिमिटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, instant, at half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

1st. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

4th. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 18th September, 1869.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).—DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION with GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, via the PERSIAN GULF, PERSIA, RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, and the NORDERNEY SUB-MARINE CABLE to LONDON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TELEGRAPHIC LINES of this Company, via the above-mentioned route, WILL BE OPENED for the TRANSMISSION of MESSAGES, about the middle of November or beginning of December of the present year, when such modifications will be introduced in the tariff as will greatly facilitate telegraphic correspondence.

The telegraphs of the Company will be worked by English telegraphists, from end to end; and this great desideratum, together with the absolute control of the traffic, to be exercised by the Company, cannot fail to effect a considerable reduction of the time now occupied in the transmission of messages between India and the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe.

The errors and mutilation of messages, which are now so universally complained of, will be reduced to a minimum. Unity of management, combined with the new system of automatic telegraphy to be introduced upon the Company's lines, cannot fail to produce this result.

By order of the Board,
H. WEAVER, Secretary.

General Offices of the Company, 16, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, London.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of October, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of passing Special Resolutions to the following effect, viz.

1st. That the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily under the style or firm of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

2nd. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and fix his or their remuneration.

3rd. To confer on the Liquidator or Liquidators authority to exercise all the powers given by Article 174 of Act X of 1866.

4th. That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Company which may hereafter be appointed be authorized to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, and immoveable and all other assets, rights, business, effects, and good will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) to a new Company to be formed and called the "Mazagon Land Company (Limited)," and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 2,000 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), and to carry out and perform the agreements, deeds, and obligations of the said Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

By order of the Board of Directors,
HITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th September, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

—TENDERS are invited for the supply of any, or all, of the undermentioned STORES; required by the Company for 12 months, from the 1st November next, viz.

Best picked white cotton Waste.
Best Dampware Cloth, 10 inches wide.
Best Bengal Twine, in husks.
Best Goa Brooms, each weighing 24 oz.
Best Country Soap.
Best Bees Wax.
Best Country Sealing Wax (red).
Best Gum Arabic, picked.
Best Cuttle Fish, in whole pieces.
Best Country Salt.
Best Charcoal from Baboolwood, and sifted.
Best Coir, loose.
Best Coir, in yarn.
Best Cane or Rattan.
Best Coke Basket, made of Cane.
Best Ballast do. do.
Best Ballast Baskets made of Bamboo.
Best Coke do. do.
Best Correspondence Baskets, made of Cane, 15 by 10 by 3½ decp.
Best do. 14 by 9 by 3 deep.
Best Hair Cumblies, colored.
Best Hair Dablies, white.
Best Cotton Waterproof Umbrellas for Sepoys,
Best Wheaten Flour, for paste.
Best Coir Tar.

Samples may be seen, and form of tender obtained, together with information as to the probable quantities required, &c., by application to the Stores Office, Byculla.

Tenders may be made for the whole or for the supply of separate articles, the Company shall be at liberty to select one or more from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender.

A cash deposit of Rs. 200 (to be returned to those whose offers are not accepted) must accompany each Tender, and parties whose tenders are accepted will be required to enter into a contract and find further security, making the total of 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount.

Sealed Tenders, which must specify the rates for delivery at the Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on Wednesday, the 20th October next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 23rd September, 1869.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the undermentioned properties at BROACH, viz.:—

A piece of LAND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 54,783 square yards, with the Godown standing Manufactory, Dwelling Houses, Godowns, and Outhouses standing thereon, and all the Machinery, Tools, &c., thereto belonging.

A piece of CULTIVATED LAND known by the name of "Hukeemjee's Vuzeefa," situate at Vizulpore, measuring 36,322 square yards.

A piece of GARDEN GROUND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 4,605 square yards, with the Bungalow, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

A piece of GROUND situated in the Town, measuring 7,759 square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon, known by the name of Minguel De Souza's Bungalow.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 807 square yards, with the Dwelling House standing thereon, now in the occupation of Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 2,403 square yards, with the Dwelling House and Outhouses standing thereon, known as Ardaseer's house.

The REMAINDER of a LEASE of 99 years, dated 11th April 1867, of the garden called Begum Barri, measuring 2,852½ square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited

Bombay, 13th September, 1869

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of

Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

	HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	" 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silks	25	"
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	" 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	"
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	" 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	" 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread Rose	20	"
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped	23	"
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	" 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	" 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	"
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	" 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	"

	SHIRT DEPARTMENT.		
BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains	8½	"
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12½	"
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10	"
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	10½	"
BADHAM'S	French Printed shirts	60	to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45	"
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	" 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts ..... each	7	" 30

	SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
	The Broad Street	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

	TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	" 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	" 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	" 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	" 6½
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	" 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Maunds	12	" 34
BADHAM'S	Bed Blankets ..... per pair	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

	HAT DEPARTMENT.		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland / Eglington	Drab latest shape / Tall	10 0
	Jerome		7 8
	Cantab		
	Isis	Drab	
	Derby	and	
	Worthing	Black	
	Brighton		
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland / Eglington	The new shape / Extra quality	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennetts		16 0

	COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Tall Mall	per doz.	7 0
BADHAM'S	" with Tie		7 8
BADHAM'S	Belgium		7 0
BADHAM'S	" with Tie		7 8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare		7 0
BADHAM'S	" with Tie		7 8
BADHAM'S	Regent		7 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET active. Rates as quoted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomnl. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1700
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	625
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Rss. Issue	225
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,600
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	340
40,000	200	all	8 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
37,000	250	12½	8 do.	National Bank of India	142
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

44,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1750
10,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	1020
10,800	1,000	650	5, 11-14	Do. New	650
5,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	215
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1230
5,000	2,000	1,800	Nil	Port Canning	290

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,325
200	2,000	1,400	200pc	Alliance Co. Kurrachee	840
250	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	640
7	12,000	11,000	1750pc	Apollo Press Co.	8,500
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,025
200	500	all	93do.	Do. New	515
500	1,500	all	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	41,300
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,100
150	3,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	10,200
300	2,900	1,900	100pc	Framji Cowasji Press	1,275
200	5,000	all	225 pc	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,400
5000	5,000	2,000	100 pc	Kurrachee Press Co.	900
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	280
120	2,000	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,700
225	2,000	720	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,250
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,650

(* Per share for the half-year.)

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	870
500	2,500	all	99* p.a	Alliance Spinning	1,620
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,500
200	1,500	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	740
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	200
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,900
750	2,000	all	150* p.	Great Eastern	1345
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	700
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,940
900	2,500	2,200	...	Royal	1,400

(* For the half year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£8	318.3.6	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	409.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares
...	£6	43.12.7	do.	Do.
...	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£12	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares

226				
198				
1100				
Par.				

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	900
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' B'd'g Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
8000	50	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	50
25	125	...	Do. China	5
2000	25	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'ldg	15
2000	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank	6
...	...	...	East India Bank's	15–16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
2000	60	May '67	Royal Bank	12
1300	60	Apr. '67	Old Financial	8

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	510
2,250	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400		Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Documents	12 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	222

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	16-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	203
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-12
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 11/0 ... English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-9-

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Four per cent	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	104
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1868–67	103
13 years' Debenture Loans	109 nl.
10 years' do. do	107½
5 years' do. do.	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	104
Do. Do. Market Rate	103½

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

Haig, Captain, R. E., on sick leave, from Poona.
Foss, Deputy Inspector General, on duty, from Deolalee.
September 22.
Goodfellow, Major, R. E., on leave, from Poona.
Lucas, Colonel, C. B., Staff Corps on leave, from Poona.
Cookson Lieutenant Colonel, M. Cavalry, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.
Thacker, Colonel, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. or Marine Battalion, on leave, from Poona.
September 23.
Merriman, Captain, R.E., on duty, from Poona.
Gray, Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding 16th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Boothby, Lieutenant Colonel, 14th Brigade R. A., on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Maclean, Veterinary Surgeon, 14th Brigade, Royal Artillery, on removal duty, from Ahmedabad.
September 24.
Baillie, Army Schoolmaster, 38th Regiment, on duty, from Gravesend.
Brice, Ensign, 1st Battalion 19th Regiment, on duty, from Gravesend.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 21.

Smyth, Brigadier General, R. A., on duty to Mhow.
September, 23.
Moriarty, Captain, Hyderabad Contingent, on leave, to Aurungabad.
Fiske, Lieutenant, the Royal Regiment, on leave to Deolalee.
September 24.
Lucas, Colonel, C. B., Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Tandy, Lieutenant, 16th N. I., to join, to Ahmedabad.
Cookson, Lieutenant Colonel, M. Cavalry, on leave, to England.
September 25.
Sandwith, Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding 8th N. I., on medical certificate, to England.

SIND DIVISION ORDERS.

Sub-Conductor C. H. Crowe, Bombay Commissariat Department, having furnished the prescribed medical certificate, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, via the Overland route, and subject to approval of superior authority.

Lieutenant A. L. McNair, 1st Regiment Sind Horse, has obtained leave of absence for thirty days from date of departure.

The details of 2nd Grenadiers, 5th, 12th, and 16th Regiment N. I., attached to the 2nd Belooch Regiment, will proceed to Bombay en route to join their corps by the steamer Amberwitch on Monday next, the 20th instant. Application for passage to be made to the Assistant Quarter Master General.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 18.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis having this day ceased to resignation to act as Member of the Council of the Governor General in the place of the Hon'ble G. N. Taylor, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to re-appoint him to be a Member of the Governor General's Council during the further absence of the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I., and he has accordingly taken the oaths and his seat under the usual salute.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Reverend A. O. Hardy, M.A., Junior Chaplain, to be His Lordship's Domestic Chaplain with effect from the 8th instant.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant C. B. Wheeler, of Her Majesty's 95th Regiment of Foot, Doing-duty Officer with the Bhopal Battalion, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months from the 10th September 1869, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave, to proceed to Bombay for study, and to enable him to appear before the Quarterly Board of Examiners next.

Captain H. F. Showers, Officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern, of the 1st Regiment of the Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days, from such date in September as he may avail himself thereof.

The following order, issued by the Officer Commanding the Malwa Bheel Corps, is hereby confirmed :—"Dated 7th June 1869. With reference to G. O. No. 574, dated 26th May 1869, promoting Lieutenant J. R. McK. Homfray to the rank of Captain, that Officer will continue to officiate as Adjutant until relieved."

Captain J. R. McK. Homfray, Doing-duty Officer with the Bhopal Battalion, and Officiating Adjutant of the Malwa Bheel Corps, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr. H. W. Beddy, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd (but officiating in the 1st) Grade in the British Burmah Commission, has been granted two years' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd August 1869.

Captain P. W. Powlett, Assistant to the Governor General's Agent for Rajpootana at Soojangurh, received charge of the Jeypore Political Agency from Major Bey.son, on the afternoon of the 16th August.

Captain J. J. Blair, Assistant to the Governor General's Agent for Rajpootana, received charge from Captain P. W. Powlett, on the forenoon of the 20th August of the Jeypore Political Agency, the duties of which he will conduct, in addition to his own, until further orders.

Mr. W. C. Capper, C.S., Commissioner of the Roy Bareilly Division, to officiate as Financial Commissioner of Oudh, vice Mr. C. Currie, appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner.

Major J. Perkins, Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad, to officiate as Commissioner of the Roy Bareilly Division, vice Mr. W. C. Capper.

Lieutenant C. S. Noble, Assistant Commissioner, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Fyzabad, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad, vice Major J. Perkins.

Major H. N. Davies, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Grade in the Commissariat of that Province, in the room of Mr. H. W. Beddy, who has proceeded on sick leave to Europe, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd August 1869.

Lieutenant H. R. Spearman, Assistant Secretary, to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, vice Major H. N. Davies, or until further orders.

Lieutenant K. J. L Mackenzie, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, Akolah District, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, having been relieved by Mr. C. Hordern, is appointed to the charge of the Booldanah District.

Lieutenant Mackenzie received charge of the Booldanah District from Captain H. C. Menzies on the afternoon of the 31st July 1869.

Captain C. K. M. Walter, to be Political Agent for the Eastern States of Rajpootana from the 10th June last.

Assistant Surgeon R. Harvey, to be in medical charge of the above-mentioned Agency from the same date.

Captain H. C. Menzies, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class vice Captain H. Szczepanski, absent on privilege leave.

Lieutenant J. E. Alexander, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, vice Captain Menzies.

Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, vice Lieutenant Alexander.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of the demise of Mr. T. Peachey, late Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts, Mr. E. Gay, M. A., a supernumerary in the 2nd Class of the Financial Department, Officiating as Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts, is absorbed in the 2nd Class and confirmed in the office in which he is officiating, and Mr. G. Fitzgerald, Officiating First Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts, is confirmed in that office.

Mr. L. C. Probyn, Accountant General, Punjab, is allowed privilege leave for five weeks from the 2nd proximo

Mr. W. Clark, Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General during the absence of Mr. Probyn, performing his substantive duties in addition.

Mr. F. J. Oliphant, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Cockburn, Deputy Pay Master Officiating Pay Master of the Sirhind Circle, is allowed leave of absence for one month from 1st October next, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Subadar-Major Shaik Peer, of the 7th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Bahadoor," from the 30th June 1869, in succession to pensioned Subadar-Major Durum Sing, "Bahadoor" of the 2nd Class, deceased.

Staff Surgeon-Major A. Smith, M.D., is appointed Statistical Officer to the Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces, in succession to Assistant Surgeon R. Sutherland, who vacates on proceeding on sick leave to Europe.

The following temporary promotion is made in the Commissioned Grade of the Army Commissariat Department :—

Ensign T. F. Hobday, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class, to fill an existing vacancy with effect from the date of his joining the Department and until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Stanbus Verner Gordon, of the 36th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers),—1st August 1868.

Lieutenant Martin N. Gubbins, of the 11th Foot, Assistant Commissioner in Oude, late 1st Wing Subaltern, 37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry,—4th August 1868.

Lieutenant Gubbins will rank as Lieutenant in his corps with effect from the 4th August, 1868, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The leave of absence to proceed to Sea and the Colonies on medical certificate, granted to Major E. H. Woodcock, of the Bengal Staff Corps, in G. G. O. of the 21st July 1868, is extended for a period of six months on the same account.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. 14 of the 12th January 1869, appointing Lance-Corporal C. Walker, Her Majesty's 96th Foot, to the Public Works Deparment as an Overseer of the 1st Grade, is cancelled.

The following Officers are appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers of the 2nd Grade and posted to the North-Western Provinces :—

Lieutenants G. Hildebrand, R.E., and H. H. Murphy, R. E

Mr. R. Brown is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 2nd Grade, on probation, and posted to the Central Provinces, with effect from the 7th September 1869.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	Nom. p. ton
	Rice	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolams & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	,,
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d	
Bombay	Steamers	per bale.	
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Coclin, Sept. 23.
24	Amberwitch (s)	Steive	Kurrachee.
	Tennyson	Hawkins	Calcutta, Aug. 1.
	Burham	Estes	London, June 12.
	Florine	Stoba	Calcutta, Aug. 6.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Schooner Mahi, Nacoda, to Colombo.
Ship Futtle Jowadh, Nacoda, to Calcutta, via Malabar Coast.
Ship Bedfordshire, Morgans, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Mula, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Lord Clyde, for Cochin.
Steamer Palmette, for China, &c.
Steamer Bengal, for Aden and Suez.
Steamer Pearl, for Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES

Sept. 19	Glenartney (s)	...	...	...
	Florence	...	...	...
	Ganges	...	...	...
	Emeraldas	...	...	...
	River Clyde	...	...	...
	Chalmette	...	...	...

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 25th Sept., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an Extra Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows :—

Saturday	Sept.	25	Saturday	Nov.	6
,,	Oct.	2	,,	,,	13
,,	,,	9	,,	,,	20
,,	,,	16	,,	,,	27
,,	,,	23	,,	Dec.	4
,,	,,	30	,,	,,	11

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 1st Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Oct.	1	Friday	Nov.	12
,,	,,	15	,,	,,	28
,,	,,	29	,,	Dec.	10

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination :—

9th October	4th December.
6th November.	

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows :—

October 4th.	December 6th.
November 5th.	

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail :—

Friday	Oct.	1	Friday	Nov.	26
,,	,,	29	,,	Dec.	24

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails came into operation from the 10th June 1869, and will continue in force till further notice :—

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nargotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.

Registered letters and bunghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 2 (noon) to 5 P.M.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
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The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following
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Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
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Subscriptions, which are earnestly solicited, will be received by the Treasurer, 'The Brae,' Chinchpoogly, or by the Secretary, Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1869.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

MORTON—September 4th, at Darjeeling, the wife of Major B. W. Morton, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

CLAY—September 14th, at Deolee, Rajpootana, the wife of C. H. Clay, Esq., Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.
BEAUMONT—September 20th, at Agra, Mrs. E. M. Beaumont, relict of James Montgomery Beaumont, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON—September 14th, at Etawah, Albert Orr, youngest child of Rev. W. J. Johnson, of the American Presbyterian Mission, Futtehgurh, aged 7 months and 27 days.
HENNESSY—September 16th, at Landour, of abscess on the liver, Lieutenant A. C. Hennessy, 14th B. C. Lancers, aged 30 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1869.

On two recent occasions Bombay juries have recommended to mercy prisoners accused and convicted of very gross breaches of trust, and, in accordance with custom, the Judge in passing sentence gave effect to the recommendation. Both cases were remarkable for the facts that no testimony was brought forward to rebut the charge, that the defence consisted of grave imputations against persons not before the Court, and of the assertion that the accused were men of good character. We refer to the trials of Soonderao Rowjee and Cowasjee Jamsetjee. In each case the counsel for the defence did not "get them off," as the phrase goes—that would have been too great an insult to common sense—but succeeded in mitigating the punishment to which both were liable.

We do not intend to re-state cases which have been laid fully before the public; but we desire that two serious questions involved in the mode of defending these prisoners should not escape notice. One is the line which counsel thinks fit to adopt; the other is the conduct of the jury in recommending guilty persons to mercy on the ground of previous good character.

Let us take the larger question first—the practice of the Bar. We are fully sensible that, neither in the interest of justice nor of the fair claims of prisoners, is it expedient to fetter the discretion of counsel. If a man is bound to do all he can for his client, obviously he must be allowed considerable latitude. But we submit that the phrase "all he can" must be qualified by the word fairly—we will add, by the phrase consistently with the due administration of justice. For it cannot be supposed that a gentleman who becomes a barrister is thereby exonerated from an obligation binding on all loyal citizens, or that he is morally justified if he can defeat the law. It may be a hard task to draw the line between a fair and an unfair defence, between what is and what is not permissible; but that is precisely the task which a lawyer undertakes when he gets up in a court of justice. The difficulty is, surely, no excuse for non-performance. Again, great allowance should always be made for any one who is led away by the warmth of his rhetoric, and incidentally, as it were, transgresses the bounds of fair advocacy. But when we read a set defence deliberately adopted, which consists in heaping obloquy upon the prosecutors, or in bringing grave charges, unsupported by an atom of testimony, against a person specially named to the jury, we cannot conceive how any one is able to entertain even a doubt that the course adopted, if legally allowed, is not morally forbidden. The counsel for the defence, in both cases, infringed the law of strict propriety. In the trial of Soonderao Rowjee, utterly unable to rebut the charge, unable even to bring up one witness, except to character, he charged the Municipal authorities with the baseness of seeking to cover the defects of their administrative system by sacrificing "some of the most tried and confidential servants"—we suppose the two clerks found guilty of crime. In another part of his address he deliberately said, what is not the fact, that the Municipal system of administration had "almost filled the jails" of Bombay "with the tried and abused servants of the corporation." Is not this stepping beyond the line of propriety? That the defence was as weak as it was worthless can be no excuse for putting it in. No one will suspect us of a wish to screen the Municipal administrators, but we feel that not only the morality of the Bar, but the cause of municipal reform are injured by this reckless line of attack. We have seen that in the Municipal trial the counsel for the defence could prove none of his statements, except that his client had borne an unblemished character—until he was found out; and could bring no evidence of any sort to repel the charge. In the trial of Cowasjee Jamsetjee for criminal breach of trust, the same counsel carried his system of recrimination a step further. The prisoner was clearly proved to have been guilty of systematic frauds. What was the defence? That the frauds were really committed by another person, a person mentioned by name, who was alleged to have made a tool of his native clerk. Not a particle of evidence was brought forward in support of an allegation which, if made in our columns, with the purest motive, would justly subject us to an action for libel. We question the right of any barrister to bring charges which he cannot substantiate, legally or morally, against any one. The counsel for the defence thought he had the right—the Judge did not stop him—and he used it to the uttermost. The P. & O. Company had been defrauded of money; they traced the fraud to Cowasjee Jamsetjee, and proved it in Court as clearly as anything can be proved. What did the counsel think himself entitled to do? He did not trace the money to the hands of Mr. Bishop—he declared he was not that gentleman's accuser; yet he distinctly asserted, what he did not prove or try to prove, that the money "passed into the hands of Mr. Bishop;" that "Mr. Bishop received the money;" and that "Mr. Bishop's mind is utterly incapable of reflecting the truth." And this is what a learned counsel calls no accusation! We are not discussing the mode of conducting business in the office of the Peninsular and Oriental Company; we are commenting on the latitude of speech which seems to be allowed to the Bar; and, we submit, that in the interests of justice, as well as public morals, the influence of the Bar should be used to prevent aberrations so extravagant as those we have recently witnessed. Difficulties and niceties must arise, but there can be no difficulty in deciding that when you have not a tittle of producible evidence wherewith to support a criminal charge, that charge should not be brought either by a lawyer or any one else. In the case of Courvoisier, his defender attempted to throw the guilt of murder upon an innocent person. Happily he failed, but he did not escape the scourge of public condemnation.

The other line adopted by the defence in both these cases is not open to censure. The counsel for the defence had a right to make all he could out of the "unblemished character" of the prisoners. Moreover, we readily admit that except in cases where the proof of guilt is direct, the jury are bound to consider wheth r it was likely that a man of good repute would or could commit the offence laid to his charge. There are cases where the issue really is the character of the accused against the character of the accuser and his or her accusation: cases where it is almost impossible for the accused to establish, directly, his innocence. Here it is the plain duty of counsel to mass the evidence to character; and we well remember a trial in England where a man, subsequently proved to be innocent beyond all doubt,

PROPOSED REFORM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF INDIA.

DESPATCH OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

India Office, London, the 10th June, 1869.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,—The despatch of your Excellency's predecessor in Council, dated the 6th of November, No. 163 of 1868, relative to the introduction in India of the metric system in connection with weights, has been considered by me in Council.

I forward herewith copy of a letter dated 27th March 1869, from the Board of Trade, to which department a reference was made upon the subject, and also copy of a memorandum by the Warden of the Standards, with six copies of each of the printed papers noted on the margin, issued by the Standards Commission. *

I consider that your Lordship's predecessor in Council acted with due judgment in limiting the reform for the present to weights, and I approve of the adoption of the kilogramme as the new unit of weight, in preference to the English pound.

The propositions submitted in the 11th paragraph of the despatch under reply have my approval, and I accord my assent to them.

I desire to be furnished with a report on the operation of the new system, after a fair period has been allowed for the experiment.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

ARGYLL.

LETTER FROM THE BOARD OF TRADE.

From Thomas Gray, Esq., to the Under-Secretary of State for India, dated London, the 27th March, 1869.

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th ult., transmitting, by direction of the Duke of Argyll, for the opinion of this Board, copy of a despatch from the Government of India with the correspondence, which has passed respecting the proposed revision of the weights in use in India.

In reply, I am to request that you will state to his Grace that my Lords have consulted the Warden of the Standards on the subject, and I am to transmit herewith a copy of his reply (and enclosures) which contains the views of the Royal Standards Commission in the matter, and to state that my Lords entertain a favourable opinion of the course proposed by the Indian Government.

From the Warden of the Standards, no date given.

My views upon the general question of the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures into the United Kingdom, are fully set forth in the accompanying paper No. XVI., laid by me before the Standards Commission and particularly in the resolutions suggested at pages 42-3, which have since been unanimously agreed to by the Commission, and will form the basis of their second report.

As to the question of the introduction of the metric system into India, whether of weights only or of measures also, I can say little more than is stated at page 14. Many of the arguments and facts which are applicable to the introduction of the metric system into the United Kingdom apply with equal strength to India, and should therefore be as conclusive in favour of the metric system. Indeed, the necessity for the change in the existing system is far greater in India, in regard to the extensive diversity of the fundamental units, as compared with their actual uniformity in the United Kingdom.

It must, however, remain for the Indian authorities, with their special knowledge of the feelings, habits, and customs of the natives, to decide how far it may be expedient, or even practicable, to introduce the metric system throughout India. My own view is that, if practicable, the whole *metric system* should be introduced at once.

My paper XVI., as well as papers VI. and VII. on the length of the metre in relation to the imperial yard, &c., and the more detailed paper XV., on the metric system as established in France, will be appended to the second report of the Commission now being prepared.

In the meantime any reasonable number of copies of these papers that the Indian Department may require can be at once furnished to them.

Copies of these papers have been forwarded by the Supreme Government to local Governments and Administrations in India for information.

* The second report of the Standards Commission, with numerous appendices, will shortly be presented to Parliament. Copies of it will be forwarded to the Government of India.

BOMBAY.

AHMEDABAD.—It is stated that the local Government have abolished the office of Dufturdar at Ahmedabad.

RAIN IN GUJERAT.—From private letters we learn that there was very heavy rain throughout Gujerat last week.

THE HON'BLE MR. NOBLE TAYLOR.—A salute of 15 guns will be fired at 1 P.M. to-day on account of the departure of the Hon'ble Mr. Noble Taylor for Nagpore.

NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICES.—The Government of India has sanctioned the opening of telegraph offices at several places between Rajcote and Ahmedabad, as recommended by the Director-General of Electric Telegraphs.—*Indian Daily News.*

PASSENGERS FROM LONDON.—The following passengers have arrived per ship Birmingham, Captain Forss, from London:—Mr. Brice, 1st Battalion 11th Infantry; Mr. and Mrs. Bayley, 38th Infantry; Mr. O. Ulstone, and Mr. and Mrs. McLachlan and three children.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed*, on the authority of a Marathi paper, states that there were about a hundred and fifty thousand people present when His Highness proceeded in state to Gunputi last week, and that everything passed off quietly.

MILITARY BARRACKS AT COLABA.—In consequence of the recent orders of the Government of India to observe economy in all the departments, the local Government have, according to the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, for the present abandoned the idea of erecting new military barracks at Colabu.

MONEY FOUND IN A SHIGRAM.—A bag containing money was found in a hack shigram yesterday by a Hindoo clerk of Messrs. Remington & Co., merchants. The money was given to Mr. Hingley, chief clerk of the Fort Police Court, for the purpose of being made over to the owner should he appear.

THE EDITOR OF THE "AHMEDABAD SUMMACHAR."—We see, from a native paper, that a short time ago the editor of the *Ahmedabad Summachar*, who was committed to the Sessions Court for trial by Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee, then full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad, for forging a deed, was tried before Mr. Scott, Assistant Session Judge, and was acquitted.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade Band Stand, this evening, weather permitting:—

Quick March.....
Overture.....Zampa .....Herold.
Valse .....Adele .....Godfrey.
Selection.....Luisa Miller .....Verdi.
Quadrille .....Belgium .....Godfrey.
Galop .....Prince Imperial.....C. Coote.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND'S TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.—At the High Court yesterday the suit of the Bank of Bombay vs. the Oriental Bank was resumed. The case for the defence was brought to a conclusion, and to-day Mr. Scoble will address the Court on behalf of the plaintiffs. It is probable that their Lordships will hear the suit of the Bank of Bombay vs. the Asiatic Bank before giving their decision in the case against the Oriental Bank, and it is not expected that the case against the Asiatic Bank will occupy more than two or three days.

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULTING AN OFFICER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday Mr. Connon commenced the hearing of the case brought by Cornet Graves, of the 20th Hussars, against Captain Wyllie, of the ship Thomas Bell. Mr. Starling appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Cleary for the defence. After a preliminary objection to the jurisdiction of the court had been repelled, the charge was altered to one of committing injuries on the person, accompanied with force. Mr. Starling then opened the case, and after evidence for the prosecution, which lasted all day, the case was adjourned till Monday afternoon.—Our report is deferred.

KAIRA COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Kaira collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th September, we learn that there was a heavy rainflood on the 13th instant. Crops of all sorts were very good, except bajree, which had suffered a little from rain. There were prospects of a magnificent harvest. Tanks were full, and cattle fat and well. The state of public health was good. Quantity of rain:—Kaira, 10 in. 7 cents; Borsud, 8 in. 95 cents; Anund, 16 in. 70 cents; Kupperwunj, 8 in. 39 cents; Thasra, 7 in. 76 cents; Mahmoodabad, 6 in. 36 cents; Nediad, 12 in. 71 cents; Matur, 9 in. 87 cents.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 24th, 11-50 A.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semavah; Persian line interrupted to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 13th September, via Russia 16th September.

ENGLISH TELEGRAMS.

AFTER a month or two of comparatively satisfactory working, the lines of telegraph to Europe have again been completely interrupted. The Director of the Indo-European line yesterday forwarded a telegram to Government, reporting that the cable communication was perfect to Fao; that the Turkish line was interrupted beyond Semavah; and that the Persian line was interrupted to Tabreez. The latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey were 13th September, via Russia 16th September. We hear of some collisions having taken place between the Arabs and Turks in the Bagdad district, which may account for the Turkish line being interrupted.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 23rd to 8 P.M. of the 24th September is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 45	0 5
,, Calcutta	14 14	1 11
,, Madras	8 55	0 15

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered message in the Bombay Signal Office—For Sub Lt. Bell, ship Euphrates, from Khundwa.

WEATHER REPORTS.

TUTICORIN, 23rd, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west south-westerly, thermometer 90, barometer 29·94.

TUTICORIN, 24th, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind east to north-east, thermometer 88, barometer 29.94.

CANNANORE, 24th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 29·970, rainfall 19 cents.

CARWAR, 24th, 10-5 A.M.—Weather fair, wind variable, thermometer 79, barometer 30·02, rainfall 37 cents.

VINGORLA, 24th, 10-30 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west sultry, thermometer 85, rainfall 16 cents.

MANGALORE, 24th, 10-36 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west by north, thermometer 80, rainfall 24 cents.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & CO. vs. PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

THERE was a case yesterday on the board of the first Judge of the Small Cause Court, in which Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co. were the plaintiffs, and Mr. Premchund Roychund was the defendant. The suit was instituted to recover the sum of Rs. 1,000, the amount of a promissory note dated 19th February 1869, and due on the 1st August last. Mr. Langley, of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, solicitors, who appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs, was informed by the clerk of the Court that the full amount of the debt and half costs were paid into Court by defendant before the case came on for hearing.

ENDANGERING THE SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Jafferjee Cumroodeen, a Borah contractor, Peer Mahomed Syed Mahomed, Syed Ahmed Hoossein, Mowlana Mullik, and Goolam Hoossein Mahomed, labourers, were placed before Mr. Showell, and charged with rashly and negligently and without lawful excuse doing an act likely to endanger the safety of passengers travelling upon the G. I. P. Railway, on the 22nd inst., between Boree Bunder and Chinchpoogly.

Mr. Cleveland represented the Company, and Mr. Cumroodeen defended the first prisoner.

The charge was of having placed stones on the line at a place between Boree Bunder and Chinchpoogly. After a number of witnesses had been examined for the prosecution, the first prisoner was, at Mr. Cleveland's request, discharged, and the other four prisoners were bound over in personal recognizances of Rs. 50 each to appear when required. The case was postponed *sine die.*

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity, September 26th, 1869.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Daily Prayers—7 A.M. and 5 P.M.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion. 11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 86 and 207.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 230 and 142, part 3. Anthem—Psalm cv., 1, 2, 3.

The Offertory will be devoted to the poor of the district, and to the Indo-British Institution.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration).

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 20 and 185.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymn 155. Anthem—"In Jewry is God known."

The Offertory to be devoted to the poor.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 261 (Come, pure hearts), and 265 (For man the Saviour shed.)

6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon. Hymns 260 (Behold the Messengers), 92 (Glory be to Jesus!), and 23 (Great God, who hid from mortal sight).

Collections at both services for the poor.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,—MAZAGON.

11 A.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 2 and 88.

5 P.M.—Litany and Catechising.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 82, 160, and 10.

IN THE HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board the ship Rialto, lying off the Mint, by the Rev. W. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S.P.G., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.—The Rev. James Paterson will preach on board the ship Cochin, lying off H. M. Dockyard, at 11 o'clock.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—24TH SEPT.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

TEEACHER & Co., LD., vs. NAVALCHUND NANCHUND.

This was an action to recover Rs. 1,000, being the amount of diamond buttons, &c., sold to the defendant in December 1867. Mr. W. G. Rand appeared for the Company; the defendant in person.

The defendant admitted the claim, and by consent a verdict was entered for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,000 and costs, payable by Rs. 100 per month. The first instalment to be paid on the 1st proximo.

RAMBUTTON JUGGONATH AGURMULLA vs. CUSTOORCHUND ROYCHUND.

This was an action brought to recover Rs. 700, being the amount of a receipt dated 17th May 1869, passed by defendant to plaintiff. Defendant admitted the claim, and the Court gave verdict for the amount claimed and costs.

(Before MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, Esq.)

RAMRAO NARAYEN vs. HENRY MCCORMACK.

This was a suit to recover the sum of Rs. 257-4, the amount of a promissory note dated the 15th April 1869, in consideration of certain articles purchased by defendant from plaintiff. The defendant admitted the debt. The plaintiff having proved his case, the Judge entered a verdict for the full amount and costs.

GOOMA PERTA AND FOUR OTHERS vs. NARAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD AND SHAMRAO NARAYEN LAUD.

In this case the plaintiffs sought to recover from the defendants Rs. 760-1-3, being the amount of an English promissory note dated 18th November 1868, and passed to them by defendants.

The full amount of this debt and half costs for instituting the suit were paid into Court by defendants, and the Court ordered the plaintiffs to receive the money from the office.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—24TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

ASSAULT.—Mahomed Ahmed and four others were brought up on remand, and charged with assaulting Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee and Cowasjee Fuckeerjee at Duncan road on the 4th August last. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Judge for four of the defendants; and Mr. Ferguson for the fifth. After a careful investigation of the case the Magistrate convicted four of the defendants and fined them Rs. 25 each, one of them being discharged.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 19th September, 1869. Open 872 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	63,328	6	3
Merchandize	1,25,736	10	9
Electric Telegraph	1,188	3	0
Earth Trains	3,697	12	0
Total Rs.....	1,93,948	0	0
Corresponding week last year open 874¼ Miles ..... Total Rs.....	1,86,849	0	6
Increase.....	7,098	15	6

As a specimen of "things in Paris" read this:— "Last afternoon near the lake in the Bois de Boulogne (the fashionable drive) the carriages of pleasure-seekers were suddenly arrested by the report of fire-arms coming from a carriage, which was closed. A crowd assembled, and, on opening the door of the vehicle, a young man was found laying on the cushions, still living, but horribly disfigured. He had shot himself in the mouth. He was taken to the hospital, but died without ever speaking. It is said that he belongs to a distinguished family, and that ruin brought on by a 'little lady' drove him to despair."—*Paris Letter.*

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH SEPT.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WARDEN and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LLOYD.)

LAW OF TENANCY.

JESHANKAR RAJARAM AND OTHERS, APPELLANTS, vs. LALA PURBHOO AND OTHERS, RESPONDENTS.

MR. DHIRAJLAL MATHOORADAS and Mr. Gunputrao Bhaskar for the appellants.

Mr. Nanabha Haridas for the respondents.

This was a special appeal against a decision of the Acting Senior Assistant Judge of Broach, Mr. Phillpott. The facts of the case are fully stated in the following judgment recorded by him:—

This action was instituted by Jayshunker and Bai Prankore to recover possession of two beegas, fourteen wassas, and three vishwasi of land, together with trees, grass fields, &c., standing thereon, situated in the village of Nikora Par Broach, with mesne profits of the years Sumvut 1922, 23 and 24, calculated at the rate of Rs. 9 per year, alleging that the defendants were in possession of the said land as their tenants and who refused to make over the land to the plaintiffs; and hence the suit. The defendant Gunnesh answered that he did not till the land, nor was he in possession thereof. The defendant Lala answered that the suit is barred by the Law of Limitation, as the land was in his possession for more than 30 years, and according to the counterpart of a lease executed by the plaintiff's father, the plaintiffs cannot recover the land as long as he paid the rent, that he had already paid the rent, and consequently the plaintiffs cannot sue. The defendant Rayajee answered that he did not till the land, nor was he in possession thereof. The moonsiff of Broach, No. 2, Jumyatram Chintamonshunkur, framed the following issues:—1. Is the suit barred by the Limitation Act? 2. If not, is the land in defendant, Lala's, possession according to the condition made by him; if so, should that condition be held conclusive against the plaintiffs? 3. Did defendants give the rent to plaintiff? 4. Should the other defendants, Gunesh and Rayajee, be held responsible for this suit? And he found—1. That the suit is not barred by lapse of time. 2. That the plaintiffs were not bound to fulfil the condition alleged by defendants. 3. That the payment of the rent by defendants to plaintiffs was not proved. 4. That defendants, Gunnesh and Rayajee, were responsible for this suit. He therefore allowed the plaintiffs' claim. The defendants' appeal urging—1st. That the decision is contrary to the evidence, inasmuch as the land was in their possession since more than 30 years, and the plaintiffs' father had only a right to receive rent; the suit is, therefore, barred by time. 2nd. That the decision is contrary to the terms of the lease which provides that as long as they paid the rent, the land was to remain in their possession, and consequently the plaintiffs have no right to recover possession of the land. 3rd. That the moonsiff has held that the terms of the Gunoputta did not bind the plaintiffs, but they had continued to take the rent under the said putta. 4th. That the decision is contrary to the ruling in special appeal No. 321 of 1868, in which it was held that a permanent tenant has a right to cultivate the land so long as he pays the rent. The Court fixes the issues:—1. Is the document (No. 6) binding on the plaintiffs; if so, can they recover possession of the land in accordance with its terms? 2. If not, is this claim barred by the Law of Limitation? 3. Is it proved that the document (No. 6) was executed by Rajaram, now deceased? 4. Is it proved that the rent was paid? My finding on No. 3 is that the document (No. 6) was executed by Rajaram, now deceased, because it is over 30 years old, and it came from the custody of the proper person, and there is no reason to suspect the document. On the contrary, the plaintiffs, though they know it was in existence, did no deny its authority in their plaint; and I am satisfied that it is an ancient document as it professes to be; so according to special appeal No. 572 of 1865, there is no need to require strict proof of its execution, and specially in this case, it would be inequitable to demand strict proof, because the executor and the attesting witnesses are dead, and the son of the executor is the plaintiff, whose interest it is to deny this document; and yet his own plaint supports this document, because he seeks rent as desired in this document. My finding on No. 1 is, that the plaintiff Jeyshunkur is bound by this document, and that he cannot recover possession of the land. My finding on No. 2 is, that this claim is barred by the Law of Limitation as against Devkore, not as against theother plaintiff. My finding on No. 4 is, that it is not proved that the defendant paid the rent. No other issue was sought by the parties in this case. The father of Jeyshunker gave the land in question to the appellant Lala Purbhoo, on the simple condition that he was to pay Rs. 9 a year, and to cultivate the land. In that document (6) there is no stipulation for the land being given up or kept; but as the document was given into the possession and written in favour of the acceptor of the land, hence the presumption arises that the grant was for life for if, as alleged by respondents the lease No. 5 only conferred a tenancy at will, the lessor of the land would have taken an agreement or written such a stipulation in the document; but this is not the only objection of the respondents. Their second argument is that the son is no bound by the acts of his father, and for that purpos they quote special appeal No. 458 of 1866, but that precedent does not apply in this case, because in that case the person who had taken the land on lease died; and as long as the lessee of the land is alive, the lessor has no right to turn him out, because the heir only stands in the deceased's place; and as regards Devkor she has no right to urge that Rajaram had no right to lease the land, because this land was leased more than 30 years, and it is not alleged that she, or any one on her behalf even, had possession of the land during that time. The only question which remains to be decided is, is the lease annulled by the defendants' non-payment of rent?—and having respect to special appeal 321 of 1868, my opinion is that the lease is not annulled, because, though the defendants have not proved that it was paid, yet the plaintiffs have not proved it was in arrears, and there is no proof that the appellants ever refused to pay when the respondents demanded except by notices 13 and 14, and as the plaintiff's coupled the demand of rent with that for the surrender of the land, I do not think that the lease is forfeited for being submitted to such a demand; so I amend the moonsiff's decision by awarding Rs. 29-7-0 to be paid to plaintiffs by defendants. All costs on respondents.

Mr. Dhirajlal being engaged before the first division Court, Mr. Gunputrao opened the case and urged that the lease No. 6, upon which the whole case rested, was a lease from year to year, when

Mr. Nanabhai—The expression used in the lease is *challu.*

Mr. Justice Warden—What does that mean?

Mr. Nanabhai—Our contention is that it means permanently. It makes the lease a perpetual one.

Mr. Gunputrao—It is only a lease creating a tenancy from year to year. The rent is made payable annually, and the official translation of it, signed by Mr. Framjee Manockjee, contains these words:—"Making in all Rs. 9, namely (9) nine, which are to be paid every year, and you are to go on cultivating the Pasayita continuously." It does not create a tenancy for the lessor's lifetime as the Assistant Judge says.

Mr. Justice Warden—He may be wrong there; but it does not seem to be a lease from year to year.

Mr Gunputrao—Nor a permanent one, as Mr. Nanabhai contends for the respondents.

Mr. Justice Warden—Permanent in this sense that the landlord cannot eject the tenant so long as he pays rent.

Mr. Nanabhai—Quite so.

Mr. JusticeWarden—We will call the interpreter to give us an exact rendering.

Mr. Harischandra, another interpreter, was accordingly sent for, who gave a rendering similar to Mr. Framjee's. Mr. Trimbukrao, another interpreter, was next called who rendered the passage thus:—"Rs. (9) nine are to be paid every year. The Pasayita which been continued (to you) you may go on cultivating."

Mr. Gunputrao—It does not create a permanent tenancy. But even if the respondents' contention is good, that the tenancy is a permanent tenancy, still non-payment of rent has determined it.

Mr. Nanabhai—The Assistant Judge's finding is against any default in payment of rent by defendants.

Mr. Justice Warden—He finds it not proved that any rent was in arrears.

At this stage of the case a message arriving from the first division Court that special appeal No. 246 of 1869 was called on, in which Mr. Nanabhai was for the appellant, and that it was the only case then remaining to be disposed of, he requested to be permitted to leave that he might go to the first Court where he was wanted.

Mr. Justice Warden—You may go; but this Court won't wait for you.

Mr. Nanabhai—I can't ask this Court to wait for me if I am detained in the other Court; but I hope to be able to return before my friends on the other side have finished their case.

Mr. Justice Warden—This Court won't wait, nor send you any intimation when the appellants' case is over.

Mr. Nanabhai—Nor do I wish the Court to be put to that trouble on my account. I will make my own arrangements for getting the information.

Mr. Dhirajlal (who had come from the other Court in the meantime)—If the Court does not send the information to Mr. Nanabhai, I will.

Mr. Nanabhai then left for the other Court. Mr. Gunputrao resumed his argument and was followed by Mr. Dhirajlal. After they had finished, the Court made the following decree in the case, Mr. Nanabhai being at the time in the midst of his argument in the other Court:—The Court amend the decree of the lower appellate court to the extent of ordering the land mentioned in the plaint to be restored to the plaintiff. Costs of special appellant in this Court to be borne by the special respondent. Mr. Nanabhai, the pakil of special respondent, failed to represent him in special appeal.

THE LARGE AUSTRALIAN DIAMOND.

FURTHER particulars have been received in Calcutta by private letters from Sydney regarding the large diamond lately discovered in Australia. It was, as we stated previously, found by Mr. George Townsend, on a plateau called Bendemeer, in the township of Armidale, in New England, about 200 miles north of Sydney. The stone reached Sydney on the 10th of August, and as many persons pronounced it to be only a large crystal, it was to be at once submitted to scientific tests. The plateau on which the stone was discovered is about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the climate is said to resemble that of England. —*Englishman.*

GOVERNMENT CASH BALANCES.

THE following is a statement of cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of July last, contrasted with that of the previous year:—

	July 1868.	July 1869.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India.....	93,84,422	1,16,74,167
Bengal	1,55,46,703	1,28,55,383
British Burmah.....	22,27,545	26,13,745
North-Western Provinces...	2,12,13,015	1,33,52,721
Oudh	46,74,783	34,69,994
Punjab	1,23,45,979	1,19,61,898
Bombay	1,03,48,388	2,53,78,570
Central Provinces.....	43,64,029	50,53,068
Madras	2,09,89,426	2,31,15,339
Total.....	11,00,29,380	10,94,54,895

CURRENCY.

STATEMENT of the amount of Government currency notes in circulation, of the amount of coin and bullion reserve, and Government securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, on the 31st August last:—

Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in Circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve. *
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta.....	3,77,76,080	1,14,87,749	2,63,39,788	3,63,70,930
Madras.....	64,45,489	19,31,356	27,28,404	46,59,759
Bombay	4,51,00,340	2,52,38,130	1,37,52,950	4,45,21,090
Allahabad.....	29,29,410	20,12,429	11,03,291	31,15,720
Lahore.....	23,09,070	26,12,143	7,00,037	33,12,180
Calicut.....	7,32,660	9,59,191	1,00,059	10,60,050
Trichinopoly	4,37,770	14,39,531	1,00,059	15,39,590
Vizagapatam.....	3,23,100	5,49,561	1,00,059	6,49,620
Nazpore	26,13,440	2,91,988	5,47,902	26,39,570
Kurrachee.....	27,81,110	23,47,894	5,09,106	33,48,000
Akola.....	6,31,910	6,34,100	.....	6,34,100
Total	10,21,00,369	5,18,74,512	3,99,72,635	10,21,00,369

* Including, for Calcutta, silver bullion reserve Rs. 44,30,718 and gold bullion reserve Rs. 3,12,495, and for Bombay silver bullion reserve Rs. 55,10,000.

LEAVE RULES APPLICABLE TO HIGH COURT JUDGES, &c.

WITH reference to the Notification of this department, No. 3070, dated the 2nd instant, published at page 255 of the *Gazette of India*, the Governor General in Council is pleased to explain that the Resolution No. 101, dated 24th April 1869, shall not be held to apply to any High Court judge or other Judicial officer to whom the new rules governing the leave of High Court Judges have been declared applicable, even though, under Rule XXIII. of those Rules, he may elect to abide by former rules. Whatever rules any of these officers may elect, privilege leave will not be granted to them except on urgent necessity being shown, since all of them have equally the benefit of vacation. His Excellency in Council is further pleased to declare that the only exception will be the Secretary to the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, since this officer does not enjoy vacations. He will therefore be exempted from showing urgent necessity, for privilege leave, but the Resolution No. 101, dated 24th April 1869, will be applicable to him.—*Gazette of India*, Sept. 18.

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY.

REPORTS of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department of the Government of India during the month of August:—

Captain F. A. C. Knyvett, Bengal Staff Corps, 15th July, Jeypore.

Major-General P. Harris, Bengal Staff Corps, 31st July, Allahabad, testate.

Lieutenant C. T. Harrison, Royal Engineers, 4th August, Barrackpore, intestate; widow, Mrs. A. M. Harriton, administering.

Lieutenant G. F. D. Sutton, Royal Artillery, 7th August, Agra.

Captain H. Phillips, Bengal Staff Corps, 12th August, Fort William intestate; next-of-kin, daughter, Miss A. E. E. Phillips, care of Mrs. General Moody, No. 6, Tavistock Terrace, Bayswater, W., London.

Captain F. V. H. Sperling, Bengal Staff Corps, 16th August, Cawnpore, testate; widow, Mrs. E. J. Sperling, Futtehgurh.

Assistant Surgeon R. B. Thomson, Medical Department, 13th August, Dalhousie.

Assistant Surgeon A. E. Hale, 103rd Foot, 7th August, Gwalior, testate.

Lieutenant M. T. B. Michell, 41st Foot, 19th August, Subathoo, testate; next-of-kin, Revd. J. Mitchell, care of Messrs. Cox & Co., London.

Captain W. J. Rind, Invalid Establishment, 20th August, Mussoorie.

POONA RACES, 1869.

SEVENTH DAY, THURSDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER.

A HURDLE RACE. Rs. 100 from the Fund, with an entrance of 3 G. M. For all Horses.

Mr. B.'s	...b a c Blue Peter	...Mr. Lynch ...1
The Seindians'	...b a h Cromwell	2
Capt. Dent's	...w d p Locomotive	0
Mr. H.'s	...g aus g Emigrant	...Mr. Humfrey ...0
Major Crosbie's	...b c g Dwarf	0

This was an open race. After a good start Dwarf swerved at the first fence, Locomotive rolled over with his rider, and the race was left between Blue Peter and Cromwell. The former won as he liked by several lengths.

THE DECCAN STEEPLE CHASE. Rs. 200, presented by the Poona Hunt,—added to a Sweepstakes of 5 G. M For all horses, the property of members and that have been hunted with the Poona Hunt.

Mr. Willoughby's	...b aus g Nugget	1
Mr. H.'s	...g aus g Emigrant	...Mr. Humfrey... ...2
Mr. Craigie's	...b stud bg Parrotmouth...	3
The Spider's	...b aus m Mayfly	...Owner 0

Kitty started a great favourite, but many thought that Nugget barring accident would beat her. A very good race was expected, but unfortunately the mare fell over with her rider at the third fence, leaving the race to Nugget. The others were nowhere.

WELTER HANDICAP—for all Arabs that have started and not won during the meeting, the property of officers in H. M.'s Civil, Military, and Naval services. Rs. 200 from the Fund.

Mr. Jones'	...b a h Antalo	...Owner ... 1
Major Crosbie's	...g a h Grey Beard	...Col. Murray ... 2
Mr. B.'s	...n g a g Hopshee	...Major Chesshyre. 3
Capt. Hill's	...b a h Argonaut	...Mr. Gaye ... 4

THE SASSOON CUP.—Value Rs. 1,000. The gift of the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I. A forced handicap for all winners during the meeting. 2 miles.

H. H. Aga Khan's	...g a h Khusroo	...Syed ... 1
Do.	...b a c Shere Ali	...W. Brewtey ... 2
Mr. Field's	...b a h Sunbeam	...Hackney ... 3
The Queen's Own	...b w m Milliner	...Auckland ... 0
Captain Joy, ns.	...c a h Ruby	...Challoner ... 0
Captain Dent's	...b ans h Pioneer	...Mr. Jones ... 0
Mr. Field's	...b ans g Albourne	...Mr. Humfrey ... 0
Major Crosbie's	...b hun h Hungarian	...Mr. Joseph ... 0
Mr. William's	...b a g Lottery	...Livesey ... 0
Major Crosbie's	...c a h Rob Roy	...Mahomed ... 0

This may be termed the great race of the Deccan Monsoon Meeting, but it was unfortunately spoiled by the handicappers, who virtually made a present of the race to His Highness Aga Khan, by letting his horses in so cheap. We are puzzled to know how they should have weighted Shere Ali at 8 stone 5 lbs. and Khusroo at 9 stone, considering that the former carried 9 stone when running for the Junkhundee Cup, which he won on a wet day in 2 min. 59 sec. and that the latter also won the Aga's Cup with 9 stone 3 lbs. up in the fastest time on record, namely, 1⅞ mile in 3 min. 22½ sec. The interest in this race was very great and everybody expected good sport. At the word off, Albourne jumped off and led the field by ten lengths till he passed the stand, but in passing the turn he played one of his old tricks, and bolted off the course. Khusroo then took up the running and kept the lead right through, winning by two lengths.

Time—3 min. 55 sec.

THE BOMBAY STAKES. Rs. 500, presented by Mr. Hajee Ebrahim Jettayghur. For all Maiden Arabs.

H. H. Aga Khan's	...g a h Nicholas	...W. Brewtey ...
Mr. Field's	...b a h Long Hope	...Hackney ... 2
H. H. Aga Khan's	...g a c Sirmast	...Syed ... 3
Major Crosbie's	...g a h Skylark	...Chapman ... 4
Captain Joy, ns.	...b aus g Exile	...Challoner ... 5

Time—2 min. 56 sec.

PONEY MATCH—half mile—for 109 rupees.

Mr. Silliman's	...c a p Syed	1
Mr. Framjee's	...g a p Jim Crack	2

We understand there is an effort being made to get up an extra day's sport, but we have not heard whether it is to come off. Should it take place we shall give the particulars in our next.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE ex-Queen Isabella of Spain is taking seabaths at Trouville. As this is the first time a Queen has ever been there, great curiosity is manifested to see Her Majesty, and this is not difficult, inasmuch as she bathes in the same place as the ordinary public. The sight of her is somewhat amusing, for the water is very shallow, and she is very fat, and it is difficult for a stout lady to walk in the briny wave. Particularly amusing is it to see her when the waves are rather high, for they knock her down as unceremoniously as if she were a simple mortal. It requires afterwards a good deal of pulling to get her up, and during the operation she kicks, flops and splashes, like a porpoise in a fit, that is the only kick. But she is a good-hatured soul, and laughs at all this as capital fun.—*Paris Letter.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

BENGAL.

THE following is a list of passengers per steamer Meinam:—

For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot.

For Galle.—Mr. T. P. Vlasto.

For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Gram, child and servant, Mr. R. T. Brookes, Mr. Robert Bailey, Mr. D. Ross, and 5 natives.—*Englishman*, Sept. 21.

YESTERDAY morning the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macpherson delivered judgment in the case of the will of the late Rajah Sir Radhakant Deb Bahadoor, K.C.S.I. The decree upheld some portions of the will and upset others. Mr. Justice Macpherson was of opinion that the creation of trusts was not opposed to Hindoo law; that perpetuities ought not to be allowed, and that there might be a gift to persons not *in esse*, provided they necessarily came into existence at or before the termination of a life in being. The Chief Justice reiterated the opinions he had expressed in the Tagore case.—*Ibid.*

WE record this morning with regret the death of another native man of mark, one whose sympathies with, and earnest labours on behalf of, the masses of his countrymen have been rarely equalled. We refer to Baboo Greesh Chunder Ghose, the able and honest editor of the *Bengalee*, who expired yesterday morning at about 3 o'clock, to the great grief of his friends. And in that term must be included more than his countrymen; for those of our own race, who knew the Baboo, also held him in high esteem. His public life was manly and straightforward, and the probity of his private life is said to have exceeded the sterling worth of his public character.—*Indian Daily News*, Sept. 21.

SIND.

A VAST improvement has taken place in the health of the good people of Hydrabad.—*Ibid.*

IN consequence of the illness of the Rev. C. Walford, M.A., there was no service in Trinity Church.—*Ibid.*

H.

tenants, and do not think it right to evict them, and dare not evict them, as they could and might reasonably do if the land was theirs to do as they please with it on the principles of free-trade. The mass of tenants honestly believe that they have some sort of interest in the land quite different from that which is created by a lease. Both in the North and in the South of Ireland the tenant has a partnership in the land with the landlord, which is recognised on all sides in daily life, and is notoriously treated as an interest that can be bought or sold, inherited or acquired. What the Irish complain of is, that a foreign system of law imported from England, and built on different principles from those under which the customary rights of Irish tenants prevail, is rudely applied, and sometimes sternly enforced, in utter disregard of the patent facts of daily life; and so there is a constant succession of illegal acts which the people think perfectly right, and of legal acts which the people think exceedingly wrong.

We are so much under the empire of the legal system under which we live, it so moulds our thoughts, and makes us accept even its accidental results as part of the natural order of things, that it is most difficult for us who find the relation of landlord and tenant determined solely by contract under English law to conceive the meaning and value of any other question. The tendency of the law of contract, when it pervades the whole of social life, is to make men regard everything indefinite as in a manner absurd and out of the pale of law altogether. It teaches us to test every difficulty by putting a series of imaginary questions, and examining how they would be answered in a court of law. Our law is too advanced, too precise, too contractual to enable us to express in legal language this claim of Irish tenant-right. We know that a state of things very like that which is alleged to exist in Ireland must have widely existed in England in the days when copyhold tenure was being slowly and silently created; but English law knew nothing of copyholds while they were being created. It only recognised an existing and distinct body of customs which it required to be proved in a particular manner. But the Irish tenant-right is only an inchoate, indistinct growing part of customary law. We can fancy that, if Ireland were a country ruled by a despotism, we could arrive at a good sort of practical solution by a course and rude, but wholesale, measure. We might do as we ourselves have done in India, and by the strong arm of paramount authority hand over the perpetual possession of the land to the tenant. Were England even in the position towards Ireland which the Prussian Government occupied to the landowners and tenants of Prussia at the beginning of this century, or which Austria held towards the proprietors and cultivators of Gallicia, or which the Czar held to the nobles and serfs of Russia, we could, if we thought right, carve out a new system of land tenure in Ireland which would at least please a great many Irishmen; and the feeble outcry of those who would suffer from injustice, and who would be sacrificed in order that a state of things really only partial might be treated as universal, would be soon hushed in the silence of a strong parternal Government. But what we have to do is to get a Bill through the English House of Commons, and this Bill will be torn to pieces by lawyers, and denounced as treacherous by landowners. The case of the Irish tenant is one that may be easily overstated. His rights, such as they are, want precision, and are often very shadowy and unintelligible. They only exist partially, and with every shade of variety and indistinctness. If we were to take a hundred Irish tenants, and ask them to state precisely, not what they would like tenant-right to mean, but what they can honestly and *bona fide* say that it does mean, we should get nearly a hundred different answers. It must also be remembered that for something like three centuries we have been trying to enforce the contractual system of land tenure on Ireland, and we have not worked altogether in vain. We have prevented the customary law from growing, from being consolidated, from emerging into the state in which alone lawyers trained after the English pattern can recognise it. We have inspired the great body of the landowners with the belief that the English theory of proprietorship is the only true and sound theory, and we have made them think that tenant-right is merely an unfair usurpation on their rights, which they reluctantly admit and acquiesce in sometimes, but only because the English Executive is so lamentably weak that it cannot maintain the English law. The most industrious and thriving, the most English of the Irish, have ratified our sentiments and adopted our language. Mr. Bianconi, one of the most enterprising men in the country, lately remarked to the Correspondent of the *Times* who is inquiring into the subject of Irish land, that the people were getting so demoralised that they would soon not be satisfied with leases, even if leases were offered them. This is the way of talking which we have introduced into Ireland. It is held to be a sign of demoralization, of something almost wicked, that the customary law should be appealed to. Leases are excellent things in their way, but that way is not the way of tenant-right. Leases are only one form of bargaining between two independent parties to a contract. To oblige landlords to, give leases of, let us say, twenty or thirty years, to every tenant, would be a strange departure from the whole system of the English law under which landlord and tenant are free to make any bargain they like. But even if it can be conceived that Parliament would make such leases obligatory, the law would still be as far from being in harmony with the customary code as it is now. Either we are to recognise the customary code or we are not. If we do recognise it, we shall be accused of weakness and backsliding by those whom we have taught to accept our own system of land tenure. If we do not recognise it, we shall disappoint a very large section of the Irish people; it may almost be said we shall bitterly disappoint the Irish nation. Either course has its difficulties and its dangers. But there is a third course which we may be sure will please no one and do no good, and that is to keep up our land system, but to try to slip and pare it, so as to make it bear a little less heavily on the tenant. This is the course which we have hitherto pursued, and it is the only right and true system, and that Ireland must be made to accept it, whether she likes it or not, or we must be prepared to recognise a system based on a very different theory.

However willing we may be to imbibe new ideas, and to look at Ireland from an Irish point of view, and however determined we may be that the class interests of English landowners shall not dictate what is to be the policy of England towards Ireland, we must own that to recognise the customary code of Ireland is attended with immense difficulties. We do not say that these difficulties are insuperable. The thing ought to be done, the spirit of justice in England is strong enough and keen enough to get it done. But we may as well consider in time what are the obstacles to any great change in the Irish land system. The first and most radical of these obstacles is, we believe, the difficulty which the Irish themselves will find in offering their customary code in a definite shape, so that there may be no doubt as to what it is, and as to the existence throughout almost the whole of the island. The next obstacle, scarcely less formidable, is that any general measure founded on the assumed universality of the customary code will be apt to work injustice, will revive claims long obsolete, will stimulate ingenuity to devise fictitious claims, and will press hardly on many persons with whose character and with whose views of what is expedient and inexpedient, and of what is right and wrong, Englishmen will naturally sympathize strongly. Thirdly, the objection will be most stoutly urged that to give the Irish what they want will be to give them the worst thing they could have. The land, it will be said, will be handed over in many cases to the worst men that could hold it—thriftless, needy, ignorant, bigoted men, with no ideas, no money, and no wish for improvement. The increasing prosperity of the country will be arrested, and agriculture will rapidly go back to the state from which industry and capital have lately tried with much success to raise it. The curse of Ireland, many theorists say, is the great number of very small holdings; and those who say this may be divided into the two classes of those who think that all small holdings are bad, and those who think that the present race of Irish tenants are not men capable of extracting from a system of small holdings its proper and natural advantages. It is almost hopeless to argue as to alleged defects in the character of the Irish. One set of reasoners will argue for ever that the Irish are not fit to be trusted with small holdings, and another set of reasoners will argue for ever that the reason why Irishmen are bad, or unable to make their small holdings is that their tenure is so precarious that their energies are dulled, and they grovel on without hope, and therefore without improvement. It would be much more instructive if the general result of small holdings throughout Europe were ascertained with some attempt at precision and at examination on a large scale. But the difficulties of recognising legally the customary code of Ireland are not exclusively Irish. It is impossible that Parliament should not consider what the effect of such a measure would be in England and Scotland. There large parts of Great Britain where something like the customary law of Ireland still exists, and where the knowledge of the good fortune of Irish tenants might excite a considerable agitation; and throughout the country the spectacle of a whole body of tenants suddenly raised into the rank of legal co-proprietors might do much to unsettle the existing relations of landlord and tenant. Of course, if the Irish had a strong incontestable case, as they had with regard to the Irish Church, the remote consequences to England could not be allowed to enter into the consideration. But nothing is known as yet in England to make it probable that the Irish case as to the land is strong and incontestable, in the sense in which the case as to the Church was both. It will only be on a balance of conflicting considerations that the recognition of the Irish customary code will seem, if it does ever seem, the better policy; and when men's minds are very doubtful as to what to do in another country, they cannot help considering the consequences of what may be done there, to the country to which they themselves belong.

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE IN AMERICA.

(*Spectator*, Aug. 28.)

It is rather a singular coincidence that this year, as last year, the session of the British Association should be in progress when news has arrived of the successful observation of a great Total Eclipse. Last year telegrams from Major Tennant and Lieutenant Herschel were placed in the hands of the President of the Mathematical Committee only a day or two after the occurrence of the great eclipse in India, and these telegrams announced the most important discovery which has been made in solar physics during the present century,—the revelation of the strange fact that the coloured prominences are vast tongues of flame. This year news of almost equal interest has been received, and again it concerns the coloured prominences, teaching us to look on these enormous flames as far more complex in structure than they had been thought to be.

It is a particularly fortunate circumstance, we may notice in passing, that the great eclipse of August 7 has been witnessed under favourable circumstances, for there will not be another total eclipse of the sun until the end of the year 1871, and then the duration of totality will be exceedingly short. After that, there will be no total eclipse till November, 1872, and this eclipse will be of no value at all, so far as observations to be made during totality are concerned, since the totality will not last more than a few seconds. Indeed, the eclipse will be of so singularly indefinite a character that astronomers cannot say for certain whether it will be total or annular. Probably it will begin as an annular eclipse, become total as the shadow sweeps rapidly across the earth's surface, and end as an annular eclipse again; the point of the moon's true shadow just reaching the protuberant part of the earth's illuminated hemisphere. Be this as it may, it is certain that there will be no possibility of observing the red prominences.

Thus, had it not been for the success with which, as we learn, the American astronomers have been able to observe the important eclipse of August 7, our solar physicists would have been forced to content themselves for several years with the results of the eclipse expeditions of last year. This would have been the more unfortunate because that was the first eclipse during which astronomers had been able to avail themselves of the power of their new ally, the spectroscope. Many questions of extreme importance have arisen during the past year as to the significance of several observations made in India in 1868; and astronomers looked with interest to the eclipse which has just taken place to resolve their difficulties.

The eclipse of August 7 was in many respects inferior to the great eclipse of August 18, 1868. In 1868 the moon's disc over-lapped the sun (at the time of central eclipse) by an amount equal to nearly a thirtieth part of the sun's apparent diameter, and thus the totality lasted several minutes. This year the moon's overlap was about a fifth less, and the duration of totality was proportionately reduced. Still the eclipse was an important one, since it is comparatively seldom that even so near an approach is made to the exceptional magnitude of the great Indian eclipse. The recent eclipse, too, was characterized by certain very favourable features. The moon's shadow traversed a region of the earth's surface which was for the most part accessible to practical astronomers. The Americans had no occasion to undertake long and expensive journeys, since the eclipse visited them, so to speak, at their own doors. Some of the principal American observatories lay quite close to the line of central eclipse, others were not so far off but that large and powerful telescopes could readily be carried to some spot upon the central line. Then, again, the important processes of photography were not interfered with, as in India, by the tremendious heat of the climate. Major Tennant mentioned last year that he had had great difficulties to encounter owing to this circumstance. The American astronomers, among whom are some of the most successful professors of celestial photography, were subject to no such annoyances.

Thus, when we learn that good weather prevailed at every place to which observing parties were sent, that photographs were successfully taken, and that spectroscopic observations were made by several astronomers, we may assure ourselves that a rich fund of knowledge has been stored up for the eclipseless years that are approaching. Our solar physicists will not be without ample food for study and research. Nor, indeed, is it unlikely that as the eclipse of 1868 suggested new modes of inquiry, which have been successfully put in practice by our spectroscopists, so this eclipse may be similarly fruitful, and thus, besides the mere facts it has revealed, may set astronomers in the way of acquiring other facts.

We cannot hope that the photographic pictures of the eclipsed sun will be enlarged and laid before the scientific world before several months have passed. It will be remembered that last year Major Tennant judged, from the look of his photographs, that he had been unsuccessful, but he hoped "something might still be made of them." This was disheartening to those who had hoped for so much from the performance of the exquisite Newtonian reflector constructed for the expedition by Mr. Browning. But it turned out that the photographs were the best that had ever been taken during a solar eclipse, and under the skilful supervision of Mr. Warren de la Rue, the pictures of the eclipsed sun came out with singular clearness and beauty. As we write, we have before us a photograph enlarged from a portion of Major Tennant's, in which the largest of the prominences visible in 1868 is depicted without the intervention of any process of engraving. And it is impossible to look on the spiral convolutions of this great whorl of flame without feeling that there resides in these prominences a power of self-delineation by means of their chemical rays,* which must render their photographs infinitely more instructive than the best telescopic view we could obtain of them. We cannot but feel hopeful that the photographs which have recently been taken in America will be even more valuable than Major Tennant's since they were taken under circumstances so much more favourable.

One result of the American observations is very interesting. Last year there was some discrepancy between the various observers of the spectra of the prominences, as to the position of those bright lines which indicate the character of the prominence-flames. So important was this discrepancy, that many were disposed to consider that the observers had seen different lines, and in this way some eight or nine lines seemed to have appeared in the prominence-spectrum. One observer, indeed, M. Rayet announced that he had seen seven or eight lines. Now Janssen (himself an observer of the eclipse) and Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, who independently discovered the fact that the bright lines of the prominences can be seen without an eclipse, have seen but three lines, two belonging to hydrogen, and the third near to but not coincident with the double bright line of the metal sodium. But all doubt was not removed by this circumstance, since it was held to be not only possible, but highly probable that the fainter lines might be seen in sunlight made while the sun is blazing in full splendour: the peculiar sellective power of the spectroscope availing to render the brighter lines visible, without necessarily exhibiting the fainter ones. Now, all doubt on this point has been set at rest, since Professor Winlock, who observed the eclipse at Stubbville, Kentucky, detected no less than eleven bright lines in the spectrum of a prominence. Doubtless, we shall soon learn what are the elements to which the new lines belong.

* Mr. de la Rue was so impressed with the singular actinic power of the rays that he thought it possible to photograph the prominences without the aid of a solar eclipse. The Astronomer Royal proposed to render the prominences visible by receiving the sun's image in a dark room upon a card sheet with a circular aperture cut out of it, so that the light from the sun's globe passed through "and was quenched in a black bag." The plan failed, because the light from our atmosphere still remained, and sufficed to blot out the prominences from view. But Mr. de la Rue thinks it not unlikely that the same plan might be applied successfully to obtain photographs of the prominences.

VELOCIPEDE FEATS IN GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* writing on the 19th Aug., says:—"I have to report two feats of velocipedism, both of them extraordinary, though in different ways, but neither of them to be recommended for imitation. Several members of the Berlin Velocipede Club have lately been staying at Warmbrunn, near the foot of the Schneekoppe, which is the loftiest peak of the Giant Mountains, and 4,990 feet above the level of the sea. The summit consists of a very sharp cone, about 600 feet high, and is ascended by a steep and rugged zigzag. Herr Langer, who enjoys a great reputation for his skill in riding the iron horse, sent up his machine without the knowledge of his friends, and then ascended the mountain in the company of three other gentlemen. As soon as he had reached the top, and before his friends are able to interfere, he vaults into the saddle and rolls down the first portion of the zigzag. At the first turning he and his machine tumbled over; but, nothing daunted, he mounts again and rolls down the second portion, coming to similar grief at the end of it. Here his friends overtake him, and oppose his apparently suicidal intentions with such good effect that at last he promises to walk as far as the Riesenbaude, at the foot of the cone. Here, however, he mounts again, and rushes off at a perfectly breakneck pace. The little brake applied to one of the wheels had hardly any effect, and the machine flew over stones, water-channels, and bushes, so that he probably spent quite as much time in the air as on terra-firma. He afterwards effectually jammed the hind wheel with a piece of wood, and then things went on better. In this manner he reached Seydorf, at the foot of the Schneekoppe, in an hour and a half, a distance which requires about six hours, or rather more on horseback. Herr Langer had three more falls in the course of his expedition, and at one or two particularly steep places he was obliged to dismount. His friends, who followed in his track, never expected to see him alive again; but, nevertheless, he reached his destination without any other damage to himself or his machine than breaking one spoke of the hind wheel. Some other members of the Berlin Club went from the Josephinenhütte to Warmbrunn, a distance of eleven English miles in 47 minutes. The first six miles and a half, which is all down hill, was done in 23 minutes.

"And now for the second feat, which is not so much one of velocipedism as one of raising the wind. Large posting-bills announced last week that Malmstrom, a Swedish velocipedist, would drive his machine along a tight rope 90 feet from the ground. On Sunday afternoon a few hundred people paid their money for the best places to see this wonderful performance, which was to take place near the Alsen Brücke, and a few thousand others looked on from outside. The exhibition that followed was certainly a bold one, not from a velocipedistic point of view, but as an attempt to swindle the Berlin public with such an arrant piece of humbug. Attached to the velocipede was a sort of pendulum, weighted with about 5 or 6 cwt., which made it almost physically impossible for the machine to diverge from its verticle position. To make the chances of an accident still more improbable, there were iron bars at each side as a sort of balustrade, so that under no circumstances could the machine fall over altogether. It was then drawn along the slightly inclined rope at an elevation of about thirty feet, by five or six men, by means of cords, and then allowed to descend slowly with the bold velocipedist upon it. The people were so enraged at the imposition that had been practised upon them, that the exhibition was received with groans and yells, and the police had the greatest difficulty in saving the principal actor from being lynched on the spot. A little rioting followed, in the course of which one unfortunate young man was mistaken for the real offender, and experienced some very rough treatment. Eventually, however, a small party of soldiers was called in to assist the police, and quiet was restored without any serious injury to life or limb."

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. Commercial representation on the India Board, the cotton supply inland bonding warehouses, and the Spanish and Portuguese tariffs, were among the subjects considered. It was determined that the Chamber should be represented on the occasion of the opening of the Suez Canal. The representatives will be the guest of the Viceroy of Egypt.—*Daily News*, Aug. 27.

Brief but Emphatic.—A new paper in Boise City, Idaho, introduces itself to the public in the following terms:—"Salutatory. We have started a paper. Name: Capital Chronicle. Principles: Democratic to the hilt. Object: To make a living. Office: On Main street, about three hundred yards below the Overland Hotel, opposite an old oyster can in the road. And we'll run it or 'bust.'"

A Frightful Monster.—A middle-aged ruffian, named David Morris, has been committed for trial by the Bath magistrates for a criminal assault upon his own daughter, a child ten years of age. The prisoner has several children, and some of them are married. On Saturday night his wife left him at home with this child, and in her absence he committed the assault. When taken into custody, he said he didn't care if he got 40 years for it, as he had a right to do what he liked with his own.—*Daily News*, Aug. 26.

DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX, AND GENERAL MORTALITY.

The statisticians have had a severe blow, and some of the facts which have recently come to light in regard to our health are well worthy of thought. It was known that an immense number of deaths arose from small-pox. There are certain means of preventing the ravages of this disease, and the medical faculty had a tremendous argument in their hands when they could point to the deadliness of the malady as an incentive for all classes to take due precautions against it. But now that we are doing our utmost to diminish the death rate from small-pox—do we succeed? Yes; we diminish the deaths from small-pox, but we do not seem to diminish the total number of deaths from that and other causes combined. It seems as if under present conditions there were a certain amount of weakness in the human constitution which cannot be got rid of. This weakness will show itself in being seized by small-pox, if that disease is allowed free scope; but even if we banish small-pox, the weakness remains, and will yield itself a prey to death in some other form. Does this prove that it is hopeless to contend against disease? Not so; but it certainly shows that our main struggle for life must consist in fortifying the constitution from the injuries of bad habits, bad food, bad air. If there is a weakness in us it will show itself at the first chance it gets—it may be to small-pox, it may be to some other poison. But certainly the statistics also show the wisdom of not relying too much upon figures. The doctors themselves, who promised us a victory over this great plague of small-pox, had no notion that the victory snatched from it would be, to a large extent, illusive; that Death had other weapons in his armoury with which he could achieve his triumphs as effectually, if not as rapidly, as by the disease which is, so to speak, banished from his hand; and that what in their contest with Death they gained with one hand would be lost with the other.—*Daily News.*

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

The demolitions and constructions in Paris have necessitated at changing of the names of many old streets and finding new names for new ones. The Municipal authorities are not always fortunate in their choice, for example, they propose to designate one great thoroughfare after Marion Delorme, an extraordinary woman, whose life was a scandal and whose memory is impure. Born in 1612 or 1615, but where is not exactly known, though probably in Champagne or Franche Comté—of marvellous beauty and exquisite wit—she became after certain amatory adventures, the mistress, and subsequently by secret marriage, the wife of Cinq Mars, and as such, was persecuted by the terrible Cardinal Richelieu. Even before he was sent to the scaffold, she had formed other intrigues, and then had a long list of lovers, amongst whom were de Grammont, and Saint Evremont, then she became the "glass of fashion and the mould of form, the observed of all observers," and the admired of all the gallants of the good City of Paris; then she dabbled in politics, and eventually became one of the chiefs of the malcontent party; then she was in danger of arrest, like the Princes de Conti and de Conde; then to escape a gaol she spread a rumour that she was dead, and actually got up a mock funeral of herself; afterwards she escaped to England, married a lord, and in a short time became a widow with a legacy of £4,000; then she returned to France, and on her way to Paris was attacked by brigands, robbed of her money, and made to marry the Chief of the band; four years later she was again a widow, and then she wedded a M. Laborde. After living with him seventeen years, he died, and she went to Paris with the remains of her fortune; robbed by her domestic, she was reduced to beggary, and continued to lead a wretched existence to the extraordinary age of 134! Here are materials for a romance—here a proof "that truth is stranger than fiction!" But all this is no reason for giving her name to a street. —*Paris Letter.*

"THE CHURCH AND QUEEN."

A religious contemporary deems it important that the country should know what are the feelings of the class of Protestants which it represents towards the Queen, now that with Her Majesty's concurrence the Irish Church has been disestablished by law. For one thing, the old toast of Church and Queen is to be drunk no more. Our contemporary is informed, on the authority of a clergyman, that some of his parishioners decline to pray for the Queen any more, because she gave her assent to the Irish Church Bill; but one of them has adopted a severer mode of marking his sense of Her Majesty's conduct: whenever he now has occasion to use a postage stamp he places the Queen's head upside down. When we first read of this pretty little Fenian trick, we charitably hoped that there were few people so foolish as to resent the constitutional action of the Crown in a grave crisis; but since then it has appeared that a number of clergymen have addressed the Bishop of Meath, asking him for advice, as members of their congregation have demanded that the prayers for the Queen should be discontinued, and the Bishop has actually had to explain to them that the duty of loyalty survives disestablishment and disendowment. It is impossible not to ask whether these people have hitherto been taught that their religion rested on the New Testament or was founded upon Acts of Parliament. A notorious evil-liber ones said of an upright man, "Doth he fear God for nought?" His substance is increased on every side; but put forth Thy hand now and touch that which he hath, and he will curse Thee to Thy face." Virtue and religion survived that notable test, and we hope they will do in the case of these offended Orangemen; only if they are going to live like decent Christians in the end, it is worth the while to avoid using bad language in the interval.—*Daily News*, August 23.

CONSCRIPTIONS ON THE CONTINENT.

It is a troublesome moment just now for the youths of the Continent who have ripened into fit food for powder. From several countries we hear of the solemn ordeal which is to decide the fate of each individual lad. At Trieste, for example, the annual period for drawing lots has arrived, much to the disgust of the citizens. Indeed a few days ago a riot of a menacing character occurred in this town. There as elsewhere the populace made an unmistakeable demonstration of the fact that, with the progress of the age, military enthusiasm is rapidly subsiding into a calm preference for home, for comfort, and for the hope of wealth not easily acquired in the ranks. The good folks of Trieste are not the only persons who have tried to resist the conscription. Since the incorporation of Frankfort-on-the-Maine with the Kingdom of Prussia, the rich inhabitants of the town have been persuading their sons to get themselves naturalised as Swiss subjects. Several of the Swiss Cantons are always willing, for a sum of money, to sell the right of citizenship; and in this way many of the dwellers in Frankfort have escaped the conscription. To such an extent has this movement been carried, that the Prussian Government has at length been compelled to seek for some effective counter-move. Accordingly a decree has just been issued enacting that those persons who, though born in Frankfort, are exempted from military service to the State by their naturalization in a foreign country, shall quit the city of their birth to establish themselves, if they think proper, in the land of their adoption. It is needless to say that this measure has caused not a little agitation in Frankfort. Something of the same reluctance to enter the army is being shown in Bavaria. Though the army is more popular in France than it is in Prussia, and though the administration is too strong to be met with open resistance when carrying out such a law as that of the conscription, yet all that cunning can suggest is tried in order to evade the law. In a single town in the South, three persons were condemned respectively to a year's imprisonment with hard labour for dilating the eyes of their "clients" with belladonna. Indeed, all over France it has been noticed by military men that there is an extraordinary number of strong and healthy young men who are unavailable for the army in consequence of the singular size of the pupil of the eye used for aiming. The secret of it is belladonna; and when once the conscription season is over many deformed pupils will resume their natural proportions. These few facts, chosen out of a thousand, may not perhaps go for much; but they may be regarded as some small sign that the time is drawing near when the resistance of an enlightened population will render it impossible for continental Governments to maintain their present ruinous armaments in times of peace.—*Daily News*, August 24.

AN INFATUATED YANKEE GAMBLER.

In one of the last lists of visitors arrived at Baden-Baden (says a Paris letter in the columns of a contemporary) appears this entry:—

"M. Lamouroux, Italian Consul at Calcutta."

Apropos to Baden-Baden I spoke to you of the gay doings there, especially of the gambling, and in this gambling of the boldness of a Yankee gentleman who has turned up, no one knows wherefrom. As the wildness of this man's play is creating quite a sensation, perhaps you will allow me to extract from a Baden letter in a London newspaper some account of it:—

"The American Major H——— continues to be the lion of the gambling salons. He plays so high and so long that he has eclipsed the glory of the Princess de Sayn-Wittgenstein herself. When he appears a crowd collects at his table, and stands watching him with eager interest until he has done. He uses the gold pieces of 100fr. (£4), and he spreads them all over the roulette table in different proportions. He rarely puts down less than £80, and the stakes must sometimes be three times that sum; but he punts with such rapidity and so wildly that no one can see exactly what he risks, and certainly he himself knows not. Even after the wheel has begun turning he continues to deposit his pieces, and he only ceases when the strident voice of the croupier makes known in gambling jargon, that 'nothing goes more.' Sometimes, when he has not enough of coins in his hand he lays down a pile of notes and cries, 'twenty-five Louis to the mass.'

"On one occasion he wanted to play more than the maximum tolerated by the rules, but the croupiers would not let him. They don't seem to like him much; he gives them a great deal of trouble, bores them with observations and reflections; with prayers 'to make him win,' and with ejaculations when he loses. They don't like either the large stakes he plays; for as they necessitate the paying on that which wins, according to the manner in which it is placed, of three, seven, eleven, seventeen, or even thirty-five times its amount, the pull on the bank is very heavy, and a succession of pulls may cause it to break. When, on the contrary, the player loses, the 'gallery,' that is the lookers-on, are scandalised at seeing so much money swept up. Moreover, in operating on so large a scale, the American prevents other people from playing by his side or opposite to him, or at least renders it very inconvenient for them so to do. The Russian Princess once placed herself in face of him; but their respective stakes got mixed up, and as that annoyed her, she before long whisked away in dudgeon. The Major's luck is varying. Sometimes he is hit severely, and then he cries. 'No chance to-day! can't win! But I'll try again!' At others, he has heaps of notes and gold before him. He won largely the last night he played—at least between nine and half past ten; and after one of his *coups*, which was peculiarly advantageous, he offered a 1,000fr. note (£40) to a French woman who was standing by his side, and who accepted it? The offer seemed strange and the acceptance stranger. As the American creates quite a sensation, every new comer to the table asks his name, his age, his social position, the amount and origin of his fortune, the place of his birth, and other particulars, and there are people who give the information 'right away.' A German lady put numerous inquiries about him to a Parisian dame, which the latter answered off-hand, adding, 'And Madame, he has got a wife and children.' 'Jesus Maria!' exclaimed the German, clasping her hands; 'to see the father of a family gambling in such a way!'"

BREAKFAST.—Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—James Epps & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, London.

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DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE ENGLAND.

FRAUD.
On the 27th June, 1866, Motrewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS
of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment. All the genuine Articles Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

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COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,
50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.
D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the execution of Indents for every description of goods for Merchants and Traders abroad, for a commission of 2½ per cent., the original invoices, in all cases, being forwarded.
As D. N. & Co. have accounts for their own business with all the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.
Foreign Produce disposed of for a commission of 2½ per cent.
D. NICHOLSON and Co.,
50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.
Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITANNIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.
Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.
N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct, for through Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., Calcutta; and also, Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent Remedy as a stimulating application to the outside part of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.
Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.
Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.
Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.
No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing, or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.
They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.
Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.
Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.
Bombay:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

LEA and PERRINS,
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
Caution Against Fraud.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA.—Our present rates of Exchange are as follows:—

On London at 6 months' sight on (City Bank)			1/11 5/8 d. per Re.
Do.	3	do.	do. 1/11 7/16d. do.
Do.	2	do.	do. 1/11 5/16d. do.
Do.	1	do.	do. 1/11¾ do.
Do.	Demand (on Head Office)		1/11¼ do.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.
Interest
On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum at	6 months notice		4 per cent.
Do.	9	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

All letters should be addressed and hoondies made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
Bombay, 18th September, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.
Exchange.
The Bank grants Drafts
On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at Is. 11 5/8d. per Re.
4 " " at Is. 11 1/2d. "
3 " " at Is. 11 7/16d. "
2 " " at Is. 11 3/8d. "
1 " " at Is. 11 5/16d. "
On demand " " at Is. 11 1/4d. "
On Scotland and Ireland " " at Is. 11 1/8d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, at Is. 11 3/16d. "
Overland at 1 day's sight "
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
Interest.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.
On Fixed Deposits.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 "
3 do.	3 "

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 6th September 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
Branches in India.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 5/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11⅜ "
3	do.	1/11 7/16 "
2	do.	1/11⅜ "
1	do.	1/11 5/16 "
On demand		1/11 1/4 "
On Scotland		1/11 1/4 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
Interest
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,